GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4477
ANSWERED ON:22.08.2000
DENSITY OF POPULATION
AVTAR SINGH BHADANA

Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per square kilometre density of population of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other metropolitan cities;

(b) the density of population per square kilometre of London, Tokyo and New York; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to reduce the density of population in these cities, especially Delhi?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)

(a): The per square kilometre density of population in metropolitan cities is given in Annexure.

(b): The per square kilometre density of population in London, Tokyo and New York is as under :

Name of City	Density (persons/sq.km)
LONDON	43700
TOKYO	13075
NEW YORK	9140

(c): Various strategies are being followed for checking the population growth in large cities. One of the strategies is to plan the city in its regional context. Regional Plans for large cities are prepared to restrict the rapid growth of population and employment through restructuring of the settlement pattern and transposrtation network in the region. Emphasis is also laid on the devellopment of rural areas to check the out migration to urban areas. Regional Plans also identify the urban centres outside the region (counter-magnet areas) having regardto their location, population and potential of growth which could be developed to act as future interceptors of migratory flows as well as act as regional growth centres in the region of their setting. A Centrally Soponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) isin operation since 1979-80 with the objective to slow down migration to large cities by development of selected small and medium towns capable of generating economic growth and employment. Among the main objective of theis scheme are: (1) improving infrastructure facilities and helping in creation of durable public assets; and (2) decentralizing economic growth and employment opportunites and promoting dispersed urbanisation.

To reduce the population pressures on Delhi, a concept of developing a broad area consisting of Delhi and a few ring towns around it was conceived in the First Master Plan of Delhi-1962. Later,with the enactment of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 a national Capital Region of 30,242 sq. Kmsconsisting of Delhi and parts of the adjoining areas of the neighbouring States has been delineated. The Government has constituted a National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) for evolving a plan for the development of this Region and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of that plan. The Board has taken the following steps:

(i) The Board has drawn up and notified a regional plan for NCR,which envisages development of six Delhi Metropolitan Area Towns and eight Priority Towns within the NCR and five counter Magnet Towns located outside the boundaries of the Region.

(ii) The Board has extended financial assistance to the participating States for projects which includes projects for creation of infrastructure.

(iii) A number of feasibility studies functional plans for upgradation of urban services have also been carried out by the Board.
ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4477 FOR 22.8.2000.

POPULATION DENSITY IN METROPOLITAN CITIES (URBAN AGGLOMERATION), 1991.

NO.	CITY	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/SQ.KM)
1.	MUMBAI	12101
2.	CALCUTTA	12282
3.	DELHI	13486
4.	CHENNAI	8858
5.	HYDERABAD	17168
6.	BANGALORE	9263
7.	AHMEDABAD	15402
8.	PUNE	5890
9.	KANPUR	6789
10.	NAGPUR	7272
11.	LUCKNOW	4946
12.	SURAT	13483
13.	JAIPUR	6956
14.	KOCHI	3056
15.	COIMBATORE	3470
16.	VADODARA	9527
17.	INDORE	6715
18.	PATNA	8550
19.	MADURAI	9403
20.	BHOPAL	3730
21.	VISAKHAPATNAM	3323
22.	VARANASI	9835
23.	LUDHIANA	7743